# Fine Arts Exhibition at the Palais De L'Industrie. PARIS, June 4, 1869.

The first correspondence forwarded to the HERALD on the Exposition of this year at the Palais in the Champs Elysces contained an account of the num-ber of works exhibited and some of the studio gossip about prizes prior to the opening of the Ex-

Surmises and doubts as to who would be the re cipients of the two prizes of honor awarded by the Emperor-one for the best piece of sculpture, the other for the best painting-are now silenced; for both have been distributed, as also the forty other

Before reviewing the chief works the following detail respecting the prizes awarded may be of in-terest to those who follow art intelligence closely:out of the forty medals eighteen have been received by artists who had had no encouragement up to the present; five by artists who had received prizes in 1867; six by artists wno had been maintile" in 1866; three to the medailles of 1865; two to medailles of 1864; one to a medaille of 1863; one also to a medaille of 1861; three to medailles of 857; one only from among all those who had been rowarded before 1857. Thus the young generation

s triumphant, and it is but just.

The Medal of Honor for sculpture, a prize of 19,000 francs, is awarded to M. Perraud; a medal of the same value to M. Bonnat. More of these two great artists in an ensuing article. The names of the con-tributors who have received their maiden medals for painting are Bellay, Ballecour, Brillouin, De taille, Flahaut, Foulongue, Mile, Jacquemart, Kiaggmann, Decock, Lansyer, Pule, Prion, Regnanit, Robinet Sege and Van Marcke. Among these artists Robinet Sege and Van Marcke. Among these artists the name of one lady is naturally conspicuous, but she is not only so on the list of the recompensed; her production has this year placed her in the front rank of portrait panners. Cabanel and Dubufe are far behind her; neither are their portraits, though official, in the Saion d'Honneur, an envied position obtained for the portrait of M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, by Mile. Nellie Jacquemart. The only other portrait that can at all viewith it is the equestrant figure of General Prim, before which Queen Isabella stood so long when she visited the salon. It is painted by M. Regnant, who is almost unknown, though he carried off the prize for the "Ecole de Rome" three years ago, and is at present studying there at the Villa Meurel. Entheming the sent from Italy—"automedan Mastering Two Horses"—in which vigor, energy, fre and bold attempt had been noted. These same quaintes are again remarkable in "Juan Prim entering Madrid on the 8th of October, 1888." The hero of the Spanish revolution suddenly haits on a magnificent bay horse, unwillingly neld back by its cavaller, and ready to start out of the frame; foam covers its bit, its eyes dart fire, its nostrils throb, its mane flows and its tai falls like an avalance of black hair to the ground; its hind legs are sughtly curved and its front legs stuffen as if about to rear, if held a second longer by the imperious bridle. Juan Prim appears he name of one lady is naturally conspicuous, but

flows and its tad falls like an avalance of black hair to the ground; its hind legs are slightly curved and its front legs stiffen as if about to rear, if held a second longer by the imperious bridle. Juan Prim appears to be listening to the acclamations of the people in the background, in a deep and studien reverse, as if he were inquiring into the majort of other volces heard only by him in his spirit. It is a fine picture, a poem; but with all this the jury has not placed it in the Salon d'Honneur. Why? The Primee of Asturias is in the salon in question. This young descendant of Philip IV. It painted with immease taken by Mile. Occile Feriere; sue could not hide his heavy jaw or give him the flush of youth, for the boy is a seeky looking prince; but she has lent him a noble attitude and given his small stature something of the Castilian dignity which his lather in personal appearance is totally devoid of. He is in a sut of black veived, on which stands out the Order of the Golden Freece; one of his hands rests on a magnificent carbine, in the other he holds his gloves; a doc condess at his feet.

Close to this, and forming a pendent with the portrant of M burny, is the portrant of Baron Haussmann, by M. Lehmann. It is an unfortunate attempt, though the Prefect smiles at the Parisians who crowd round it and then walk off discontented. Unlike M Durny, who is in pulab black clothes, in the fainthar attende of a wenterman resting in his study chair, the Haron has had to dress up for the occasion, and tooks what he has never yet felt in dress—most uncomfortante. The Frefect of Paris is a very me man naturally artistically he is never yme man naturally artistically he is never yme man naturally artistically he is never yme man attended in the harded again when the portrat of the Superintenient of fine Arts, M. de Nieuwersche. He is reputed for his personal advantages, taller than the usual run of tall men, stout in proportion, with all the courtly grace of manner acquired at courts; with a spindid head and a good

a very fine man maturally; artistically he is nere trying to look well. M. Lehmann has falled, where the would have been easy to make an admirable portrait. The same thing mas occurred with the portrat of the Superntheneus of Fine Arts. M. de Niemverkerke. He is reputed for his personal advantages, thiller than the usual run of tail men, stout in proportion, with all the courtly grace of manner acquired at courts; with a spiradid head and a good deal, too, of the power in his manly proportions which results as of heroes in the middle ages; we find instead of a masterpiece by Dubufe a heavy Fiemish gentlement with a very proxy expression, nothing deal in conception at all.

His portrait of General Fleury is much better, but neither is flattered.

Another portrait which has caused immense astonishment is that of General Grant, by M. G. Healy, of Boston. It is in the Salond'homeur. The execution of this portraits which has caused immense astonishment is that of General Grant, by M. G. Healy, of Boston. It is in the Salond'homeur. The execution of this portrait is whatever critics may have said who at the first glance pretend to judge it, grand in its simplicity. The same sityle was revealed by M. Healy in his portrait and federal Sherman, sent to the Exposition in 1867. There is a wideness of touch and noisede which please because nearly always wanting in all portraits made of men filling the high places of this world. The fault found in this work is the death.

The catholic reignon by the State, and article unity-four, which makes Spain a monarchy. It must be remembered that these articles are obnations not to a small mirrority but to just one-half of the entire States of the electron of 1809. If the democratis of the electron of the point of th

void of lying demonstration and unaccustomed to veiled purpose. It is the attitude the French do not like, "Is that leg," they ask, "not going up a little higher soon? Is his little gentleman with the sailor-brown face going to kick us out of our own sailon at A we came?" The other portrait of General Grant is exhibited by Miss Esther Wisso, of Richmond. A portrait of Jefferson Davis is sent in, too, by M. Haro, a pupil of Ingres.

The portrait of Mr. A. Burlingame is much admired. It is by Edward May. This last named artist, whose fame is great in Paris, is a native of New York. His works are too well known to need recapitulation, though his "Louis XIV. Feeding the Fishes at Marly" (at present at Dresden) has been followed by another that has not yet been exhibited. It is Louis XIV. In his youth, shielding La Vallibre from a shower with his hat, and protecting her from the sudden gust as well us he can under the shade of a tree, whose epen branches do not form a very compact roof. In the distance the clouds promise some sunshine; but does the King care much for its coming, with the figure of timid La Valliere skrinking before him, while she gathers her white sain skirt should be presunding in her to let it flutter on the person of his Majesty? We shall hear more of this painting and details of the costumes, which are admirable.

mirable. Meanwhile, M. E. May has another contribution to Meanwhile, M. E. May has another contribution to the salon-a portrait of Mrs. Pratt, a postical work of a poetical beauty. It is considered the best of the small portraits exhibited. The perfect finish, the auburn, curling hair, the delicate skin and ametryst eyes are fascinating. As a portrait painter M. May has no American rival in Pairs. It is perhaps to be regretted that he should be so continually brushing off elegant dames and great men as his fableaux depairs, and always done too late for the annual experies, and always done too late for the annual experies, and always done too late for the annual experies, and always done too late for the annual experies, and always done too late for the annual experies, and always done too late for the annual experies, and always done too late for the annual experies of the form of the Berstadt, the wife of Mr. Bierstadt, who this year exhibits a much admired "storm in the Booky Mountains." M. May is now occupied on the portrait of Mr. Singer. The other American artists here will be reviewed in good time.

The two portraits which remain to be mentioned are by Cabanei, the painter loved by the fair, the artist who excels in pinking and powdering. It is a nymph-like style that is better suited to the pastel than to the brush, to the nude better than to the diessed; but Cabanei's materials, like those of derome, are always perfect, be they gauze or sain, he has this year sent in the portrait of Mine. Carette, formerly Mile. Bouvet, and the lectrice of the Empress. She is excessively pretty, and the original requently comes to the saion to admire her resemblance. The amplicity of the attitude is dignified. She stands in a low dress, releved by a border of fine fur round the bodice, and the cordon of ribbon on her left sleeve, with the initials of the Empress upon it to show her station as lady at court. The other portrait is a marquise, and for those who like this keepsake style of painting, this boudoir grace, it is the perfection of art, but critics are not so fond of rosewater and the puff.

The grand ceiling of Bouguereau and the "Inundated of the Loire" have already been mentioned in the Harkaid as occupying much space in the Saion d'Honneur, the subject by Bouguereau, is Apolio, the god of music and song, with all the deties of Glympus around him borne on clouds. The coloring of the whole is fresco-like. The Graces are very fine, a cupy almost of Canova's. Mercury is the same gentleman we have been drilled into knowing since we learned mythology, Mars is remarkably handsome, more dressed than the others, but the gods have had an eye to keep cool. More of this when I write on the statuary. The picture of Olympia and Apolio is intended for the music hall at Bordeaux.

The Hundalion in 1856 is a harrowing subject, and most sensationally painted—somewhat vulgarive so. The two portraits which remain to be mentioned

three times over three minutes where others scarcely can get through a breath once. Hence the marvellous fertility of this artist's pen, pencul and brush. With the name of this great painter 1 close, keeping in reserve a detail, and more, on him for this series of fine arts in 1869. The ground floor of the Palasis is now laid out with parterres of flowers, which set off the marble statues; and here it is a great relief to wander after the crowd and giare of the upper galleines.

Voting of the Constitution-The Manner of Signing It—"Swinging Round the Circle"— Bill for Reducing the Army Defeated—A Whole Town in the Philippine Islands De-stroyed by Fire—Loss of Lives—Fearful Mortality Among the Anti-Republicanists.
MADRID, June 2, 1869.

The project of the constitution is no longer a project; it has become a real constitution-the fundamendal law of the land, to which king and subject must submit. It has been debated upon in its former bizarre totality by youthful republican picadores, who went at it full tilt, but with blunted lances; by Carlistic banderillos, who, with Jesuitic adroitness, plunged at it from all points, and who, could the projected constitution have been slain, had surely slain it there and then; but this old bull was of a tougher nature than the bulls of the Plaza de Toros. This one was of impenetrable parchment, fenced round and guarded masterly by wire-tongued monarchists. Unassailable in its en-tirety, our picadores, banderillos and matadors attacked it inch by inch, commencing at the nose ending at the tall, beginning from article No. 1 to ar ticle 112, in which way they succeeded in wounding it here and there, smearing it frightfully by daubs of fifth, making buge sores in it, hamstringing it, blunting its horas, and making the old bull almost unrecognizable even to its defenders; but the vital points were never touched by deadly steel; there was it invulnerable. Lo! its antagonists having at tacked it in all ways, having thoroughly wasted their strength in trying to despatch it, having walked over its body from nose to tail, the bull astonishes them by appearing in all his former strength and beauty, with wounds scientifically dressed, patches sewed up, gaps filled artificially, himbs perfect, horns pointed and steel tipped this time; and in just such a manner has the constitution appeared, to the surprise of youthful republicans, to the dismay of banderillo Carlists and veteran republican matadors.

Yesterday the process was gone through of voting upon it in its totality. The republicans made two or three dead-lift efforts to crush it to the earth by startling declarations, but it was of no use. Resignedly they sat down; hopelessly they listened to the nonotonous voice of the Secretary, whom the republicans evidently wished would be strangled; despairingly they shricked their "No," and it is a marvel to your correspondent that the roof of the Cortes chamber did not expand to give vent to the overwhelming sigh of despair that republican bosoms emitted when the same monotonous voice of the hateful Secretary pronounced the votes "214 st, contra 55 no." The constitution of spain had become a

From this time forth we must amuse ourselves in noting its progress, watching its conduct under difficulties-in short, see whether it can walk. It is a very easy matter to make a constitution—any Pine street lawyer can make one-even Ben Butler can manufacture one-but the most difficult part is to put the breath of life into it, make it march to the tune of excelsior progress. It has become evident tune of excelsior progress. It has become evident to the readers of history and those who trace political events that here is the essential thing, the infusion of life icto a dead parchment. Without the breath, which is the soul of it, the dead parchment is so much clean parchment solied and blurred, readered useless. Unless "Sen Butler and any Pine street lawyer" can infuse the into this parchment they cannot be said to have made a constitution or to be any smarter than their fellows, and unless the Spanish constitution has the essential essence in it neither can it be said to be one.

Decrees of republics and republican institutions may say what they will against them, and may hopefully cry out that this Spanish constitution provides everything necessary for the welfare of Spaniards because it has provided liberally for individual rights of natives and strangers who may reside in

been to day in power, and doubtless there had been 500.000 warriors now deal marching to the polis with democratic votes in their hands, and the country would now be without its two billions of national debt. It is obvious, then, that the monarchists, depending only upon the union of turee great parties, have but a slight tenure of power, and that the constitution, now to be the lundamental code of Spain, cannot march very far or for a long period of time. Even now its tenure of power is threatened. Frim, the progressista leader, and Serrano, the unionista leader, are at "loggerheads," Serrano is to be Regent, but Prim is the President of the Council of Ministers, and wants to appoint his own ministers, irrespective of the claims of unionistas or of democrats.

sters, irrespective of the claims of unionistas or of democrats.

The daily press of this city have started in recrimmating each other. The progresista papers say that offices should be given in proportion to their numbers—viz., that as there are eight ministerial offices that the progresistas should bold five; the unionistat force and the democrate but one. The unionistat normals screatically say that the progresistas are very generous in the distribution of the spon; that their party should have at least four. The democratic papers, not to be behindhand, proceed on the same strain, claiming as their right three offices. But Frim, President of the Connect of Ministers and Minister of War, with \$0,000 men at his beck and call, remembering at the same time that he is of the bluest blood of the Guznans, says, "Come, now, gentiemen diputados, you may tak as much as you please about this distribution of offices, but as I am a Gazonn I mean to appoint my own Ministers." From these facts, then, daily becoming more distinct, more evident, he would be a bold speculator who could predicate a long life to the Spanish constitution. The example of America is before the growing party. Talleyrand will prove a correct prophet yet. Many years have passed since he said that American democracy would overturn European monarchies. Though not in the exact way that he imagined, American democracy has aiready overturned more than one throne. The Spanish republicans, though English newspapers may ignore the fact, have their lessons by heart: the speeches of their deputies in the Cortes prove indubrably the ability of their intellects and the retention of their memory. The frequent citations of American examples, of Cromwellian spirit, Pitt diplomacy and the spirit of the age. The monarchists have cited for self-consolation the power and spiendor of Spain in the resigns of Charles V. and Panip II., but this is platinly indicative that they do not perceive, or that they wish to forget, the extreme debility into which spain once more ass The daily press of this city have started in recrim-

since we learned mythology. Mars is remarkably handsome, more dressed than the others, but the gods have had an eye to keep cool, shore of this when I write on the statuary. The nicture of olympia and Apollo is intended for the music hall at Bordeaux.

The inundation in 1856 is a harrowing subject, and most sensationally painted—somewhat vuigarly so. It is soul-stirring all over. Perents are in terrible contusion seen strambling up to the roofs of their houses, mothers are holding their children up high and dry; men are hideous. All look leaden and ghastly; the patches of red here and there are too bit of "Oberlahd Bernois" is famous for color and the effects of light; it is a boldly brushed, piece of woodland scenery, rapidly conceived, rapadly executed and too little of it. All Gustave Dore does, whether kinstrations from Don Quixote, now terminated, or a picture, must be done fast. He lives

signer will be allowed to retain to hand down to his posterity as an heirloom.

Another sweet morecan for the monarchists to swallow and digest as they may is the fact that last week La Reforma, principal organ of the democrats, "swung around the circle" and became a republican organ of the most radical type, and on Saturday last the "democratic circles" of Barcelona followed suit and became olented with the republican circle already important in that city. The democrats of Barcelona have issued a "manifesto" to exolais the cause of this evolution on their part, the concluding paragraph of which runs thus:

The democratic circle of Barcelona hereby forward a declaration to our President to the effect that the new constitution contains solutions that we cannot decorately accept we declare unanimously that hersiliary monarchy chinod record before our house the master and the mean regional court dignity, our nonor demanditude the mean regional court dignity, our nonor demanding the mean regional court demanding the mean regional co

respond to our aspirations resident.

The evolution of the democratic circle is within the limits of the most rigorous logic. Our dignity head or the most rigorous logic court dignity head of the most rigorous logic. Our dignity head or local decidit from our conscience. Today we have seen roted the constitutional project without any essential alteration; to day, therefore, we desire to return to our ancient and always beloved banner, to defend that which we have aways defended, and to confront anew with the same resolution that we have altherto the dangers that always beset the defenders of the people rights.

The actual realization of our ideal (the republic) we have alther the defenders of the defenders of the people rights of the people rights.

The actual realization of our ideal (the republic) we have alther though our contributions of covernment can secure to individuals the rights of sovernment can secure to individuals the rights of the people of the contribution of the covernment can secure to individuals the rights of the covernment can secure to individuals the rights of the covernment can secure to individuals the rights of the covernment can secure to individuals the rights of the covernment can secure to individuals the rights of the covernment can secure to individuals the rights of the covernment can secure to individuals the rights of the covernment covernm

The republican minority in the Cortes came to the following resolutions on Sunday evening last, at a caucus held by them:—

was but a form to testify that they have been accounted as to its formation.

2. To protest against taking oath to uphold the constitution and to counse that all should be redrawn up that they had resisted, without which the republicans could not accept the charge of making the constitution popular to the people.

3. Not to participate at any of the ceremonies attending the promisigation of the constitution.

The absolutists did not vote upon the constitu-Yesterday was also discussed the project of retesteruly was also discussed the project of reducing the army from 165,000 to 80,000. St. Garrido (republican) proposed that it should be 80,000. Gen. Pierrad (republican) to 90,000, be distributed thus:—Civil guard and carbineers. 17,000 Cavalry 9,000 Artillery 9,500 Infantry. 9,500 Infantry. 25,500

Engineers 1,00
Proops on service abroad 28,00 Total. 90,000

To this proposition General Prim replied that though there need be no lear from Carlists or feabelinos still he thought it was not expedient to reduce the army at present, which evidently appears as if he entertained suspicions of the republicans.

The bill was defeated by 176 votes; contra flifty-

The bill was defeated by 170 voies; contra fiftyeight.
Caballero de Rodas leaves for Cuba on the 15th
inst, by mail steamer. He takes with him a staff of
men after his own neart.
Bad news has been received by the Spanish government from the Philippine Isles. The most important town is the island of Panay, one of the Las
Islas Bisays group, which has been reduced to ashes
by a destructive confagration which raged there for
three days, during the beginning of the month of
April. Jaro, the name of the town, was the commercial centre of the isles, second only in importance
to Mania. It is said that so thorough was the burning that there is no longer a building there to indicate that Jaro ever existed. The value of the goods
alone destroyed there by the fire amounts to about
\$400,000. Not the smallest portion of any of the
large amount of cotton and silk goods
stored there for exportation to Europe was saved.
All the silk and cotton employed by the thirty thousand national looms of Idailo was stored in Jaro, but
all has been burned. There was also a great loss of
life there, but it has not been ascertained how many
were lost, as the mail that brought the news arrived at
Mania.
The eighth member of the Cortes has died since

left the second morning after the news arrived at Manila.

The eighth member of the Cortes has died since the 11th of February of this year, when the Chamber was opened. This last is General Enrique O'Donneli. He had just finished speaking on behalf of the commission against the reduction of the army when he was sudgently stricken with apoplexy, and in three hours was dead. Certainly the hand of Providence diminishes the number of anti-republicans learnally fast.

### GERMANY.

Synopsis of Berlin Statistics. BERLIN, June 2, 1869.

It is now about three years that this city has obtained the services of a thoroughly educated statisti cian-Dr. Schwabe, formerly the right hand of the chief of the royal bareau, Dr. Engel-and can boast of regular census reports, the third of which has just been published by said gentleman, at the head of the permanent Communal Bureau of Statistics In this volume is contained, as a matter of course the most correct and complete information on every subject connected with the condition and progress of the city; and owing to its lucid arrangem moreover, valuable essays on communal matters, such as taxes, various branches of industry, economy in firing materials, benevolent institutions, &c., it is really a highly instructive and interesting work from which I give a few extracts. According to the last enumeration-December 3, 1867 -Berlin contained 702,437 inhabitants, including the foreign diplomatic corps (396 persons), river population (2,060 persons) and garrison, the latter amounting to 21,978 officers and men. The sexes were nearly equal-50.2 per cent males and 49. females. As to age, we notice 23 per cent of the whole up to 15 years, 5 per cent between 60 and 160 years; of the latter, 16 males and 58 females between 90 and 95 years, and 6 males and 9 females between 95 and 100 years of age. At the ages of 45 and beyond the number of females is greatly in excess of the males. Of the population beyond the age of 16 46.2 per cent are single, 45.1 per cent married, 8 per cent widowed and 0.7 divorced. Deaf and dumb were returned 342, blind 295, a ratio not unfavorable when compared with other countries-viz.. of 10,000 inhabitants there are-

| In France. | Elife
In Great Britain	10
In Saxony	7
In Hanover	7
In Bavaria	5
In United States of America...... in Berlin...... 4 5 showing a remarkable conformity between the latter

two. The number of idiots, including 61 treated in other places, but belonging to the city, was \$29;68 per cent of whom were single, 21 per cent married, 8 per cent widowed and 3 per cent divorced. The number of households was 152,641, with 574,600 individuals, including 10,885 households consisting of but one person. Furnished and unfurnished single rooms were occupied by 67,878 persons. Of the above 152,641 households, no more than 31,739 employed servants, while none were kept in the re-

single rooms were occupied by 67,878 persons. Of the above 152,641 households, no more than 31,739 employed servants, while none were kept in the remaining 129,692. Of those with servants 23,950 had one, 5,849 had two, 1,707 had three, and 1,603 households nad four and more servants.

With regard to their calling the inhabitants, including their families, are classified as follows:—Agriculture, gardening, fishing, stock raising 4,272 Industry. 252,978
Commerce. 79,770
Hotel keepers, boarding houses, &c. 42,474
Servants, domestic and menal. 70,256
Sanitary. 5,501
Education, instruction. 8,790
Art, literature, press, &c. 7,893
Clergy, cemeterles, &c. 7,893
Clergy, cemeterles, &c. 7,893
Clergy, cemeterles, &c. 66,408
Without return of a calling. 1,552
The number of houses fronting streets is 13,656, rear buildings, 7,304, and the division of households in them was as follows:—From 1 to 5 households were contained in 3,572 houses, from 6 to 10 households in them was as follows:—From 1 to 5 households in them was as follows:—From 1 to 5 households were contained in 3,572 houses, from 6 to 10 households in the was containing but one household are 953, alt toid. You perceive that the majority shelter from 11 to 20, and that 93 per cent of the aggregate are tenement houses. Only 39 per cent of the aggregate are supplied by the water works (an English joint stock company; but 73 per cent with gas. Out of the aggregate ansumber of households in a few houses only 39 per cent of the aggregate are tenement houses. Only 39 per cent of the seated, being 30 per cent of the entire population, and this in 592 degrees 31 minutes north latitude, with a long and severe winter season. In order to show the density of the population in badly heated dwellings, we need only giance at the returns which, with the most praiseworthy completeness, enlighteness us on that pount. Allowing to dwellings with one "heatable" room, latitude, with a long and severe winter season. In order to show the density of the population in the heated occupants

in the loss of life by driving over persons. Of these accidents 429 were caused by collision in consequence of the notoriously-bad pavement and still worse driving in Berlin. In the course of the year 75 persons were sentenced to 303 thalers fine or 213 days imprisonment for crueity to animals, and 6 persons to 85 days imprisonment, without the privilege of compensating by rhino.

The Post Office traine is represented by the following figures:—

ing figures:— Branch Post Offices in the city..... etter carriers..... Letter boxes..... Number of letters arrived.....

about 532,000 souls, of whom 2A per cent only accessed to the service.
Catholic churches, 3; other tabernacies, 3, and 9 ministers, synagogues, 3; butherans, Bapti-4s. Free iteligionists and Apostolicals, each one church.
Many more subjects are treated at length in the census; but we must bring this synapsis to a close, for rear of taking up too much of your valuable space.

### TURKEY.

Roumelina Railway Enterprise-Foreign Capitalists -- Prospects of Success-Economy

Needed. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26, 1869. The one and almost only subject of interest which during the past week has occupied, and is still oc cupying, the attention of the Sultan's Ministers and of our public in general is the cession of the Roume han railways to the Franco-Austrian group of capi-talists, as mentioned to you in one of my last. To you in America—who no sooner begin to think that you ought to be in direct communication with a State you go off all the way to San Francisco by railthe general feeling of interest created here by the pro posed construction of a line only 400 miles long may appear exaggerated and uncalled for; but if you bear in mind, first, that our public has for years felt the want of safe and easy communication with the interior, rich in produce and cattle; secondly, that these Roumelia railways have often been talked of and projected, to be as often given up and left undone and projected, to be as often given up and left undone; thirdly, that even this last concession, as originally granted, looked more like a ciever scheme to hatch an indemnity claim against the Turks than a bona fide undertaking, you will easily understand the general interest created by the knowledge that through a lucky combination of circumstances the project has fallen into the hands of people able and willing to carry it through on as favorable terms as possible for the country and government. As yet it cannot be said that the cession is a fall accomplifier though the main points have been discussed and are accepted in principle by the agents of the finan-

scheme the proposed loan has every chance of floating.

The new burden imposed on the revenues of the country by the guaranteed interest on this railway loan will be very nearly two millions of pounds per annum when the waoie line is completed. This scharge is heavy enough to justify the Aimister of Finance, Sadyk Pacha, in his opposition to the proposed transfer, but if the treasury can manage to pull through the difficulty of the first year the benefit which will eventually accrue to the country and the State by the opening of the several lines of communication with the interior will be so great and general that all disficulty and danger will disappear.

The Turks, however, must husband their present means if they wish to meet old and new engagements with any degree of punctuality and credit. Unfortunately want of economy is the rook on which Turkish financial schemes have hitherto split, and undoubtedly Sadyk Pacha had this fact in view when he tried to dissuade his colleague from agreeing to the new railway loan. But even if the Grand Vizier and the other members of the government had felt inclined to listen to the Minister of Finance, they could do nothing against the will of the Sultan, who approved of and ordered the scheme to be carried out. It is unfortunate that while thus coming forward to strengthen the hands of his ministers the Sultan should not in all things be ready to show them an example of the strictest economy. He has, just ordered the imperial menagerie to be enlarged and restocked with large and expensive animals. His Majesty is not exclusive in each matters, and as he has, latterly allowed a portion of his gardens to be thrown open to the public twice a week it is not unlikely that the zoological portion of his as now stocked and laid out, will also, now and then, be opened to the public. The money, therefore, is not ill apent, but the moment is lil chosen. The Pacha of Egypt has sent up quite a cargo of animals for the hew gardens.

We are still walking for the prepare and harvest will a The new burden imposed on the revenues of the

Westware Crops.—A Chicago paper publishes crop despatches from twenty-four points in Illinois, eleven in Iowa and dive in Wisconsin. They report the prospects for wheat fine, and some places will double the last year's crop. Corn is generally backward, owing to the cold and wet. Some corn is being replanted, and the crop will not be as large as assual. Oats and barley look well. Potatoes are promising, except a lew places where bugs have appeared. The wheat harvest has commenced. In Bouthern Illinois the yield averages twenty-five bushels per acre.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

Haymakers vs. Mutual-The Champions De feated.
It might justly be imagined that the admirers of

base ball hereabouts had had a surfeit of the amuse ment during the past week. The grand games be tween the Eckfords and Mutuals, the Red Stockings and Mutuals and the Atlantics and Eckfords were each so numerously attended that it seemed most improbable that a crowd of any magnitude could be collected to witness the game set down for yesterday between the Haymakers and the Mutuals. Notwithstanding the just imaginations which might have been indulged in, and the supposed impossibility of gathering a crowd, there were some 2,000 or 4,000 people present at the Union grounds to witness the game, and with slight exceptions the entire crowd was interested and excited from first to last. The scene, of course, was but a repetition of those at the late great games, and which have been fully described in the HERALD. The grass was as green and looked as handsome as at any of the recent games, and the same small signal flags flattered in the breeze from the poles at differ ent parts of the grounds. Above the Pagoda floated a neat white flag with the word "Haymakers," in red letters emblazoned on it. From the staff at the

lower right hand corner of the grounds the Mutual banner waved, white above it from the same must the enampion whip snapped and twrled.

A perusal of the score as given below will show how prettily the game opened in favor of the Mutuals. They batted spiendaily and fielded in really flat class style up to the sevental minings, with a state of the control of the state of the motivation of the state of the motivation of the state of

game, with the score standing as a MUTUAL.

Players. O. R. 1. T. Players. O. McAtee, 1st b. 3 3 2 3 C. Hunt, 1. f. 4 4 S. King, 1. 0. 6 4 6 Hathed, 2d b. 1 M. King, 3d b. 3 2 1 1 E. Mills. a. 6 Fiaher, p. 3 3 3 4 R. Hunt, c. f. 5 Figns, r. f. 4 1 2 3 Swandel, 3d b. 2 Craver, c. 4 1 2 2 C. Mills. c. 3 Powers, a. s. 4 3 4 2 Eggler, 1st b. 5 Powers, a. s. 4 3 1 2 Eggler, 1st b. 5 Ward, c. f. 3 3 2 3 Wolters, p. 4 Bearman, 2d b. 3 3 2 5 McMahon, r. f. 

Mills. 3; McMahon, 3; Hatfield, 2; R. Hunt, 1; Eggler, 1—total, 13.
Foul bound catches—Flynn, 1; Craver, 1.
Catches on strikes—Craver, 1. C. Mills, 1.
Base play—Fut out by McAtee, 9; M. King, 1; Fisher, 1;
Powers, 1; Craver, 1; Bearman, 3. Eggler, 19; Hatfield, 2;
E. Mills, 1.
Assisted by—M. King, 3; Fisher, 3; Craver, 1; Powers, 2;
Bearman, 3; Swandell, 4; E. Mills, 3; Wolters, 2; R. Hunt, 1;
Hatfield, 1; C. Mills, 1.
Double plays by—Swandell, Hatfield and Eggler 1; Powers
and Bearman 1.
Outs on foul balls—Haymakers, 3 times; Mutuals, 3 times.
First base on called balls—Bearman, 1.
Umpirs—Mr. T. Macdisrinid, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Scoffeld and McGarthy.
Time of game—Two hours and fifty-five minutes.

"Red Stockings" vs. Irvington.

The Cincinnati nine deviated slightly from their original programme, and yesterday paid a visit to Irvington to play there with the young organization from which they, as well as others, had inhaled a great deal of strength. There was a very large and a re-markably orderly crowd present to witness the sport, and throughout the entire contest they divided the appearse good-naturedly and gave credit in all cases where credit was due. The full game was not played, as the "Red Stockings" were obliged to played, as the "Red Stockings" were obliged to catch an early train for Philadelphia, where they will play to-day. The game was well played and decidedly interesting, and although the young Jerseymen did not expect to come out victorious, yet they showed they could make a good fight under adverse circumstances. to come out victorious, yet they showed they could make a good fight under adverse circumstances. Stockman appeared in the Irvington nine, and, although rather light at the bat, he played as was his wont in the field. Buckley, the solid "stand by" of the club, never played better, and in saying that all is said that is necessary to show that he played in first class style. M. Campbell at first was as quiet, as quaint and as fatally sure as ever. H. Campbell pitched well and effectively. Greathead played short field as it used to be played when Stockman was in his prime. Of the "Red Stockings" it is scarcely necessary to particularize. Allison's coolness and superb working in his position were themes of universal admiration. He seemed to have had an extra coating of londstone on his hands and thus was enabled to make pretty said difficult catches, time after time, which drew from the spectators round after round of applause. A pretty play was made by which two men were put out. Stockman had made three strikes, and Allison, instead of catching the ball, hit it down and took it on the second bound. Then standing with his hands on his hips, he coolly gazed on the perplexed Jerseymen. Eaton was on second base and H. Campbell on first. They were, of course, obliged to leave, but did not exactly understand the situation. G. Wright called for the ball to second. Allison threw itthere, when George, firstead of touching Eaton, touched the base and then passed it to Gould, thus putting out H. Campbell and Stockman. When the crowd finally came to understand the situation. G. Wright called for the ball to second. Allison threw itthere, when George, firstead of touching Eaton, touched the base and then passed it to Gould, thus putting out H. Campbell and Stockman. When the crowd finally came to understand the situation. G. Wright called for the ball to second. Allison threy indeed and applanded to their hearts' content. The game throughout was most enjoyable and ended with the following score:—

CINCINNATI. Players. O. R. I.

FIREDING SCORE.

FYREDING SCORE.

Fyrathes -G. Wright, A Allison, 2; McVey, 1—total, 7.

Buckley, 2; Greathead, 2; Balley, 2; Stockman, 1—total, 7.

Foul bound enterbes. Allison, 3; Buckley, 2.

Catches on strikes. Allison, 4.

Foul bound entens—Allison, 3; Buckley, 2.
Catches on arrives—Allison, 4.
Base piay.—Put out by Gould, 6; G. Wright, 2; M. Campbell, 7; Stockman, 1; Greathead, 1.
Assisted by—Waterman, 2; Allison, 2; Brainard, 3; G. Wright, 2; Stockman, 6; Buckley, 2;
Double plays by—Allison, G. Wright and Gould, I.
Run out—Gould by Stockman, 1;
Out on foul balls—Cuncinnatt, 5 times; Irvington, 4 times.
First base on "called" balls—Cincinnatt, 2;
Umpire—Mr. Brientnal, of the Eureka Ciub, of Newark.
Scorers—Measars Huriey and Easion.
Time of game—I hour, 19 minutes.

Base Ball Notes.

To-day the Mutuals play the Stars at the Capitol ne, and the Eckfords play the Haymakers on the Union grounds. The Sherman Club of Utica has applied for admis-

The Sherman Club of Utica has applied for admission to the State Association.

Nothing has yet been heard from the State Association Committee on Rules, of which Mr. Aliro, of the Union of Morrisania, is chairman.

Two base ball clubs have been organized in Montreal, Canada—the St. Lawrence Club and the Montreal Club. The officers of the latter are C. Rose, president; M. Cunningham, vice president; S. C. Stevenson, secretary, and Messrs. Vosburg, McLaughlin and Goldie, executive committee. On Saturday last they played a game an Montreal which closed with the following score:—St. Lawrence, 44; Montreal, 23.

#### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Annual Pienic of Post No. 79.

There was considerable enthusiasm yesterday at Funk's Union Park, at the foot of Sixty-third street, East river. Post No. 79, Grand Army of the Republic, and which is further designated as Post Cameon, in honor of President Lincoln's first Secretary of War's brother, who raised the regiment from the ranks of which this society is chiefly recruited, held its annual reunion there. The grounds of this beau tiful and picturesque park looked all that could be desired. Upon entering the gate at Sixty-third street and pursuing the tortuous drive to the main building, standing on a slight eminence overlooking the river, the view was one of remarkable beauty. The fresh and downy verdure that gave forth a certain rural fragrance too seidom found on Manhattan Island, the capacious grove of tall and aged oaks spreading the capacious grove of tail and aged oaks spreading their parasols of luxuriant foliage over the pleasant green, the cool breezes that came softened with a slight moisture from the water below, children minging their romping sports with laugning choes, the swings hided with greedy patrons, the shooting galleries with crack shots, the oarroom with orack drinkers, the dancing floor with crack dancers, and the side places of recreation with many joily people, all intent upon the enjoyment of the hour, made the scene animated, and gave to it an interesting character, that without these adjuncts it could never have possessed. Especially in the bailroom could be seen a spectacle not often withersed in days when quick liver expands to eighty degrees Fanrenheit. The dancing was well arranged and many of ine details were neath executed, though the programme consisted of qualifiles and square annoes a most part. Plenty or adies were present—a feature taat added to the lively character of this feature of the enter-ainment, and acted as a sort of bailiast against boisterous merriment. At two o'cloos the dancing began, and was kept up at intervals the a late hour in the evening, conspictious Terpstchorean heros and neviness turning in the mazes of the dance with marvellous grace and case.

The prace shooting.

About twenty feet below the plane of the dancing ferminus, and a wail of brick and coment at the target end, about 150 feet long and 20 wide. At hairpast four the shooting began and proved extraordinarily brilliant. The prizes contended for were three in number and consisted of one-haif of the gate money, divided with regard to the relative merits of the champton shooters. Major Kruger won the first prize, having pierced the buil's eye three times successively with wonderful precision. Colonel Fink obtained the second prize in an equally credinable display of the marksman's accuracy, while sin, Bennett bore away the third. The weapons were rifles of the Mairefer & Better pattern, and weighed fourteen pounds each. This green, the cool breezes that came softened with a

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE WILLETT METHODIST

Under the name of a strawberry festival, the members and congregation of the Willett Methodist Church, Willett street, near Grand, had a very plea-sant and social gathering last night. Old and young were in holiday attire and forgot not their holiday faces and their harmless jokes, let off only on rare occasions. The meeting house was ablaze with light from basement to ceiling. only on rare occasions. The meeting house was ablaze with light from basement to ceiling, and each room had its attractions, though to some were given more abundant honor than to others. In the church the festive assembly were amused partly by the singing of the choir and partly by the stories of ciergymen and laymen, who were funny for a while, but grew serious as they ran down. But neither eloquence nor song seemed at a premium. It was plain to see that each one was speculating in his own mind whether that story would be as long as the last, and this song had more than a dozen stanzas. At last some one dressed in a little brief authority discovered the way the current was setting and at once determined to seem to lead it. He dropped a word about strawberries and cream, and that a moment after there was a general stampede into the lecture room in the basement. Once within this low ceiled room, still octoning with the countless prayers and tusty amens, you were almost surfocated with perfume, and dazed at the sight of so many flowers. Right before you, there they were, on a long table, in vases of glass, of poroschain, of Fariam marble and painted china; in vases extemportized from wine glasses, gobiets and spoonholders, and each and every one holding up its chalice asking for dollars as other beggars do for penmes. From an adjoining room the sound of plates was the most grateful noise yet heard, and every one bothing on title banting as the felicity of his own fate became more apparent.

A BUBBLE TRASEDY.

An Actor Stabbed by an Actress

An Actor Stabbed by an Actress.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, June 15.]

A large audience assembled at De Bar's iast night on the occasion of a "grand complimentary benefit" to "creole" (Mrs. Massena). "An original play by the authoress" was produced, being a dramatization of the popular novel of "Marte's Mistake." The authoress herself made her first appearance, taking the part of Marte. Mrs. Emma Stone, of the stock company, played Julie de Bourghe, and Mr. A. B. Pearson, an amateur, performed the villanous part of Captain Jeane Luzerne. The play was written for tragedy, but in the hands of the amateurs it proke out into a farce, and closed with a scene that was tragical and really bloody. In the third scene of the fifth act the programme calls for a "Gambling hell—Julie in search of Captain Luzerne—a careless ward—a jealous man—Retribution—Death of Luzerne by the hand of Julie de Bourghe," &c. In executing the act of retribution Mrs. Stone used a dagger. She advanced upon Mr. Pearson, and reminding him of his villainy, pinnges the dagger into his heart, and he dies in great agony. The lady, through mistake, plunged the point of the dagger-into Mr. Pearson's back, just behind the arm pit, and the blood gushed freely from the wound. He goes through the motion of dying, and the real poin caused by the real wound enabled him to die with the most effective contortions of countenance, groans, Ac. The audience cheered rapturously, and thought the amateur was playing his part "up to the handle," but they did not know that the dagger, had been thrust up to the handle in his back. The wound bied freely, but proved only a fieth wound. Dr. Bohanhon, an amateur actor and professional doctor, was sent for and dessed the wound, and pronounced liftninging ficant. The ladles of the company were very much and dessed the wound, and pronounced liftninging ficant. The ladles of the company were very much and the dagger of the courrence, but there was a bloody shirt.

The New Hampshires Senatonshire.—The coming Senatorial contes

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP.—The coming Senatorial contest in New Hampshire is attracting some attention here. Thus far Senator Cragin's chances for re-election appear to be good, although he has a strong competitor in Colonel Tappan. Private letter's received from Minister Hale say that it his intention to come home and enter the Senatorial contest. It is thought here that his strength will not be inconsiderable, as he may hold the balance of power.—Washington Star, June 17.

DRUDEDLY A VETERAN.—Adam Slater, of Postoria, is 100 years old. He married his second wite about nine years since, and his youngest child is six months old. His eldest, he thinks, is about eight, but he cannot recollect precisely. His memory of events which occurred eight or minety years ago is quite fresh, including the storming of Stony Point by General Wayne. He married his present with the cause he thought he might get old sometime and need some one to take dans of him.!—Fostorial